

Environmentario

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Environment
Environnement

ENVIRONMENTAL OFFENSES – CRIMES AGAINST THE ENVIRONMENT

JUNE 11, 1992

In an effort to keep Ontarians informed of the Ministry of the Environment's enforcement activities, and to increase pressure on polluters to prevent pollution in the province, MOE has developed its first annual convictions report.

The report provides a comprehensive listing of environmental convictions from 1991 and highlights precedent setting judgements and sentences from 1990 and 1992. It is hoped the report will act as a deterrent to potential polluters.

Background

The purpose of the Environmental Protection Act, "is to provide for the protection and conservation of the natural environment." To achieve this end, MOE can take a



number of measures, including: monitoring, taking abatement action or prosecuting polluters.

Investigations leading to enforcement through administrative action or prosecution can be triggered in a variety of ways, including: public complaints, the reporting of spills, notifications from industry, or discovery

(including air detection) by MOE investigators.

HEAVIEST FINES EVER FOR ONTARIO POLLUTERS

JUNE 11, 1992

Courts in Ontario are taking off the gloves and slapping polluters with fines which have reached a record high, an MOE report reveals.

Fines against polluters in Ontario totalled a record \$2,575,145 in 1991 on 485 convictions, and the report shows the number of convictions up 30 per cent over the previous year.

Deterrent

The ministry expects the report to provide a further deterrent to polluters and to help promote environmental consciousness in boardrooms province-wide. Corporations and citizens, it is hoped, will come to the realization that polluters will be vigorously prosecuted whenever and

wherever an offence against the environment takes place.

Creative Sentencing

Sentences in 1991 also reflected a shift in the courts towards creative sentencing, either as an alternative or in addition to jail terms or fines. One company was required to establish an environmental scholarship worth \$30,000 at a university in addition to a fine for an oil spill. Other companies have been stripped of profits or required to set up trust funds. As well,

Acts of Protection

Environmental protection in Ontario is guided by five acts: the Environmental Protection Act (EPA), the Ontario Water Resources Act (OWRA), the Pesticides Act (PA), the Environmental Assessment Act (EAA) and the Niagara Escarpment Planning and Development Act (NEPDA). Together they form the legal foundation for pollution and prevention and control in Ontario, and each year MOE actively enforces these laws and regulations. Two branches of the environment ministry are responsible for enforcing Ontario's environmental protection laws: the Investigations and Enforcement Branch (IEB) and the Legal Services Branch (LSB).

Convictions up, Sentences Suffer in 1991

1991 saw the highest number of environmental convictions since the ministry's Investigations and

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SHELL CANADA FINED \$90,000

MAY 12, 1992

An Ontario court has fined Shell Canada \$90,000 with 30 days to pay after a gasoline leak at the company's Ottawa refinery depot.

On Oct. 14, 1990, an investigation revealed that an uncoated underground pipe had corroded and developed a hole, which had caused a spill of an undetermined amount of gasoline. The company pleaded guilty to one count under section

13(1) of the Environmental Protection Act, which relates to discharging a contaminant into the environment that is likely to cause an adverse effect.

The company has indicated that a remediation plan has been proposed and will be implemented. This plan includes removal of the contaminated soil and remediation of the contaminated groundwater.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE FOR P&L TIRE SITE OWNERS

MAY 1, 1992

A provincial court handed down suspended sentences to all defendants found guilty of breaching a 1990 MOE Control Order to carry out a series of safety measures at Ontario's largest tires site in Mount Hope, Glanbrook township. The defendants had previously been convicted under the Fire Marshall Act and fined a total of \$70,000 for offences at the same site.

P&L Tire Recycling Inc., Pasquale Musitano, 839858 Ontario Inc. and Carmela Musitano were sentenced with no fine or jail term. Charges against Dóminic Musitano were dismissed following a defence motion for a non-suit. That decision was appealed and the matter has been scheduled for a retrial.

Charges against another defendant, Larry Custo, were dismissed.

Role of Shame - Continued from page 1

Enforcement Branch was created in 1985. Sentences during 1991 included a number of large fines and milestones.

Of particular interest, is the shift towards "creative sentencing" of convicted parties either as an alternative to conventional penalties or in addition to jail terms and cash fines. This type of sentencing is gaining momentum as the courts look for ways to make offenders help the environment they have harmed.

Individuals Held Accountable

In 1986 provisions were enacted by the Ontario Legislature in the Environmental Protection Act that made all directors or officers of a corporation personally accountable for offences committed against the environment.

As a result of these provisions, more and more environmental prosecutions are resulting in the conviction of individuals as well as companies, and senior staff are being held personally responsible for their company's actions. Prosecutors are thinking not only in terms of fines, but also in jail terms - which can't be passed on to someone else.

The Environmental Protection Act states that:

No person shall discharge into the natural environment any contaminant, and no person responsible for a source of contaminant shall permit the discharge into the natural environment of any contaminant from the source of the contaminant, in an amount, concentration or level in excess of that prescribed by the regulations. R.S.O. 1990, C.E. 19, s. 6(1)

Despite any other provision of this Act or the regulations, no person shall discharge a contaminant or cause or permit the discharge of a contaminant into the natural environment that causes or is likely to cause an adverse effect.

R.S.O. 1990, C.E. 19, s. 14(1).

Copies of the report, *Offences Against the Environment* (PIBS 1969) are available through the Ministry's Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5, or by calling (416) 323-4321.

Heaviest Fines Ever - Continued from page 1

directors and managers are being held personally liable for their environmental offences.

During the 1985-1991 period, the number of prosecutions obtained has increased by nearly 400 per cent and the total amount of fines has soared from \$605,668 in the 1985/86 fiscal year to \$2,575,145 in 1991.

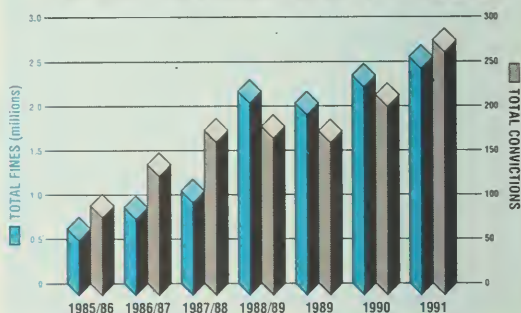
Caught in the Act

In another innovative move designed to boost successful convictions, MOE

is turning to the general public to help catch illegal dumpers red-handed. In early Fall, MOE will launch a new public awareness initiative to highlight the problem of illegal dumping. A 1-800 number will be introduced to encourage members of the public to report any illegal dumping activities as they occur.

The report, *Offences Against the Environment 1991* (PIBS 1969), is available through the ministry's Public Information Centre, at 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5. Tel: in Toronto, (416) 323-4321; other areas in Ontario, 1-800-565-4923.

Total Fines/Convictions (1985/86 Fiscal - 1991 Calendar Year)



The sharp rise from 1987/88 to 88/89 is the result of a new fine structure which increased maximum fines. The subsequent leveling off in the following year is due to the ministry change from fiscal year recording to an annual basis. The 1989 figure is only for nine months.

\$60 MILLION INVESTMENT IN JOBS AND ENVIRONMENT JUNE 22, 1992

The jobsOntario *Capital* fund is providing \$25 million this fiscal year to more than 80 Ontario environmental projects. This is the first instalment of a \$60 million investment in the province's future which is expected to create more than 1,400 person-years direct employment over a three year period.

Job Boost - Starting Now

For every direct job created as a result of capital spending on environmental projects, two indirect person-years of employment will be created.

Construction on all projects must begin by October 1992 to provide an immediate increase in employment, the government has specified.

The new investment is concentrated in four areas:

Investments in the Future

➤ More than \$18 million this year for special municipal infrastructure projects worth \$73 million. These will improve water and sewage services in more than 30 municipalities. They

range in scope from the construction of full communal water and sewage service systems to the installation of zebra mussel control facilities protect the water intakes. They will involve more than 900 person-years in direct employment over the next three years.

➤ Close to \$3.5 million this year for Great Lakes Improvement works worth \$26 million. These projects will help meet Ontario's commitment to Great Lakes Water Quality and clean up local beach contamination. Some projects provide an immediate start on cleanup measures recommended in a number of community-based Remedial Action Plans. They will

create more than 300 person-years in jobs.

➤ \$2 million this year, and an additional \$3.5 million over the next two years, to replace contaminated drinking water supplies in two communities. This will result in facilities worth about \$9 million to ensure safe, clean water for the communities of Angus and Manotick, where toxic chemicals have infiltrated local wells. These projects will create more than 100 direct jobs.

➤ \$700,000 this year to start an \$8-million beaches improvement project in Smith Falls. This will upgrade sewage treatment, reduce toxic and bacterial discharges from the plant, open Rideau River beaches and create more than 100 direct jobs.

With additional investment expected from the communities and

other government agencies, the program will encourage the immediate development of environmental facilities worth an estimated \$110 million.

In addition to creating more than 1,400 person-years of direct employment over the next three years these projects will also: improve environmental quality; provide services essential to public health and environmental protection; strengthen community infrastructure and provide a better

environment for economic recovery and growth.

For complete listing of the jobsOntario *Capital* fund please order PIBS 1957E from the ministry's Public Information Centre, at 323-4321 (in Toronto) 1-800-565-4923 (outside Toronto) or by fax (416) 323-4564.



\$156,000 IN AWARDS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL EDUCATION PROJECTS

Thirteen grants totalling \$156,837 have been awarded recently through the Ministry of the Environment's Environmental Education and Awareness Program. The program provides financial assistance to organizations whose educational projects help Ontario's residents protect and improve the environment. Awards include:

➤ \$17,825 to Environment North in Thunder Bay to produce a Green

Directory listing environmentally friendly products and services in the area, for free distribution to residents and businesses.

➤ \$25,000 to McMaster University Radio in Hamilton for the Earth Chronicles Radió Project. The grant will help cover the cost of producing written material to accompany the broadcasts.

➤ \$4,200 to the World Food Day Association of Canada in Ottawa to

help with the printing costs for its Poverty and the Environment project.

➤ \$13,900 to the Carousel Players of St. Catharines for its theatrical production of The Loon Boy. The grant will help cover lighting, sound and publicity costs as well as the cost of publishing study guides.

"We are pleased to be able to give this support to diverse groups throughout the province and to help

them bring important information about the environment into our schools, homes, businesses and the hearts of our communities. This is where environmental education really hits home and produces an active response to all our environmental concerns," said Helle Tosine, director of the ministry's Research and Technology Branch which administers the program.

Other Awards

Group

Junior League of Hamilton-Burlington
McMaster University Radio (CFMU-FM)
CUSEN/ECUDE Canadian Unified Student Network (Kingston)
Victoria County Association for Community Living (Lindsay)
SAVE Tour (Ottawa)
World Food Day Association of Canada (Ottawa/Toronto)
Carousel Players (St. Catharines)
Environment North (Thunder Bay)
Canada EarthSave Society (Toronto/Vancouver)
Caravan Stage Society Inc. (Toronto)
Pixie Bigelow Productions (Toronto)
Public Focus (Toronto)

University Settlement Recreation Centre (Toronto)

Project

Enviro-House	\$ 3,500
Earth Chronicles Radio Project	\$ 25,000
Eco-Liaisons Newsletter	\$ 10,000
Integrated Environmental Enrichment Program	\$ 662
SAVE Tour	\$ 19,500
Poverty and the Environment	\$ 4,200
The Loon Boy	\$ 13,900
Green Directory	\$ 17,825
Animals and the Environment	\$ 3,000
The Coming (environmental play)	\$ 10,000
Operation Skywatch	\$ 22,475
Environmental Education Resources Service and Environmental Games Workshop	\$ 25,000
Environmental Awareness Education Program for Youth and Families	\$ 1,775

NEW GOVERNMENT STRATEGY TARGETS SPILLS

JUNE 9, 1992

MOE has launched a province-wide spills prevention strategy requiring repeat spillers to submit spill prevention and response plans and to incorporate better management practices.

About 30 companies are now involved in this spills prevention process. Strict reporting requirements, increased enforcement and fines are making industries increasingly aware that it is in their best interest to report all spills.

The Spills Action Centre (SAC) provides a 24-hour service for people needing help in environmental emergencies.

In 1990, 15,774 incidents were reported to SAC. These included 5,686 environmental spills as well as 5,419 ministry-required notifications of incidents other than spills, such as the times when effluent discharged from companies or sewage treatment plants, exceeded the requirements of their Certificates of Approval; 4,068

environmental complaints from the public; and 601 other occurrences, such as indoor spills, inquiries and data requests.

Spill Rate Drops

Occurrences reported to SAC increased about 20 per cent each year between 1986 and 1989. This trend changed in 1990 when 87 fewer occurrences were reported than in 1989. This drop is attributed to a decrease in environmental complaints

and fewer occurrences classified as "other". In 1990, the number of environmental spills reported to SAC increased by only 6.4% over 1989, compared with the 31.3% increase in reported spills from 1988 to 1989.

Just more than half the spills reported to SAC in 1990 involved oils or fuels. Chemicals or chemical solutions, wastes or wastewaters and gaseous spills accounted for the other half. Many of these spills involved small quantities.

The industrial sectors with the largest number of reported spills were: transportation (14.7%), petroleum (12.5%), chemical (10.8%), metallurgical (8.4%).

Combined public sector spills, such as those from hydroelectric utilities and sewage treatment systems, accounted for about 20 per cent or 1,138 of the spills. They included: Ontario Hydro - 525 spills; other government operations - 317 spills; provincial and municipal sewage treatment plants - 296 spills.

Water Worst Hit

Almost one-third of the environmental spills reported were either entirely or partly discharged to water. Of these, 333 involved oil or chemical discharges to the Great Lakes system, including: 111 to Lake Ontario, 73 to the St. Clair River, 67 to the St. Lawrence River and 26 to Lake Erie. The remainder were spills to Lake Superior, the Detroit River, Lake Huron, the St. Mary's River, the Niagara River and Georgian Bay.

Less than 10 per cent of the 5,686 environmental spills had a confirmed impact identified. Two-thirds of these involved soil contamination, while the bulk of the remainder involved surface water contamination. Thirteen had effects on human health or safety and 10 had confirmed adverse effects on wildlife.

Copies of the report, *Spills Action Centre Summary Report of 1990 Occurrences* (PIBS 1952E), are available through the ministry's Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5, or by calling (416) 323-4321.

ACES SEEKS PUBLIC COMMENT ON NEW FILL GUIDELINES

JUNE 15, 1992

The Advisory Committee on Environmental Standards (ACES) is conducting public consultations on new Fill Quality Guidelines announced by MOE for containment levels in sediment and lakefill quality.

The Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines apply immediately to all sediment-related activities such as dredging and spills clean-up in the province. The Fill Quality Guidelines will apply on an interim basis to all new major lakefill projects pending the results of the public consultation period.

Committee Chairman, Dr. Mark Goldberg, said, "The role of ACES as part of the government's all material management policy, is to determine through public consultation what materials are acceptable for lakefilling."

involved in the 17 Remedial Action Plans now under way for areas of concern in the Great Lakes.

Fair Comment

The Fill Quality Guidelines are being distributed by ACES for public consultation, inviting comment from other levels of government and consulting with all interested private and public organizations. Material contaminated beyond the levels set by the guidelines will be classed as unsuitable for lakefill use. Lakefill which meets the guidelines will be divided into two categories - Confined Fill and Unconfined Fill.

Confined Fill may be used for

lakefilling projects, provided it is placed within the confines of any structure, such as a dyke, that prevents the fill from coming into contact with the open water. Unconfined Fill must meet the same rigorous standards set for sediment quality.

Copies of *Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario* (PIBS 1962E), and *Fill Quality Guidelines for Lakefilling in Ontario, Application of Sediment and Water Quality Guidelines* (PIBS 1963E) are available from the MOE's Public Information Centre, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario M4V 1P5, or by calling (416) 323-4321.

CHEMICAL VALLEY AIMS FOR ZERO SPILLS

MAY 21, 1992

The MOE has asked companies with industrial facilities in Sarnia's Chemical Valley to meet a new MOE target for zero spills to the St. Clair River.

Chemical Valley has suffered 550 spills in the past six years, which have damaged community property and resources, and have deprived people

of their water supplies during emergencies.

Several industries have had spill control restrictions imposed as part of the Provincial Spills Prevention Strategy. Others are working to eliminate spills on a voluntary basis.

Safe Levels

The Sediment Quality Guidelines establish safe levels for metals, nutrients and organic chemicals in lake and river sediment. They establish three levels of effect. No Effect Level, Lowest Effect Levels and Severe Effect Level. These levels have been extensively reviewed with a wide range of interests, including those

IWA ANNOUNCES INITIAL LANDFILL SITE CANDIDATES

JUNE 4, 1992

The Interim Waste Authority Ltd. (IWA) has released a long list of potential landfill sites in the Region of Peel [21], the Region of Durham [17], and the combined municipalities of Metro Toronto and the Region of York [19].

This is the first stage in the identification of potential landfill sites. By October the list will be reduced to five or six sites in each study area, with Spring 1993 the target date for one preferred site in each area.

"Moving quickly to narrow the search to a short list is one of our prime goals," said IWA General Manager Erv McIntyre. "We understand the uncertainty that landfill searches create in people's lives and

we intend to reduce this as much as we can."

Keeping People Informed

One way the IWA has tackled public concern is by informing people who live, or own property located on a candidate site before the long list of landfill sites was released. Personal visits were made to all households on potential site areas and an information kit explaining the site search process and its potential impact on residents was distributed. Neighbours living within one kilometre of a potential site received a package of information on the day of the release.

Questions Answered

Community Information Centres (CICs) have been established near candidate landfill sites to give residents and neighbours easy access to information and answers from people who were involved with the search.

Approximately 840 households are on potential sites (Peel, 300; Metro Toronto/York, 450; Durham, 90).

For more information about the site search process, call the toll-free numbers:

Peel 1-800-361-5448
Metro Toronto/York 1-800-463-8484
Durham 1-800-661-9294

PITMAN APPOINTED CHAIR OF INTERIM WASTE AUTHORITY

JULY 23, 1992

Ruth Grier, Minister responsible for the Greater Toronto Area (GTA), announced that Walter Pitman will serve as chair of the Interim Waste Authority Limited (IWA). Mr. Pitman will direct the Authority in its search for much needed landfills in the GTA. The position is part-time and Mr. Pitman's term is for two years.

"I look forward to the challenge of working with the IWA in their efforts to locate these three landfill sites. This fair and open process involves the public at every stage," Mr. Pitman said. "The siting of landfills is a difficult but essential task and must be coupled with efforts to reduce the amount of waste we all produce. I recognize the public's concern over the management of solid waste and I see our task as the need to balance these legitimate concerns with the obvious need to find new landfill space."

Under the Environmental Assessment Act, the Environmental Assessment Board has the authority, after public hearings, to decide whether to approve the three sites eventually selected by the IWA. Public consultation on criteria for identifying

the "long list" began in August 1991 and continues at each stage of the environmental assessment process.

Mr. Pitman is currently part-time chair of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities' Task Force on Advanced Training. He is the former director of

The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education and was president of Ryerson Polytechnical Institute from 1975 to 1980. Mr. Pitman began his career as a teacher in North York. He was a Member of Parliament, and from 1967 to 1971, he was a member

of the provincial legislature representing Peterborough. From 1980 to 1984 he served as president of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association. Since 1986 he has been chair of the board of Energy Probe and Probe International.

TORONTO WATERFRONT – FINAL REPORT

MAY 14, 1992

Government Goes Ahead

The Ontario Government has already acted on more than half of the recommendations contained in the report. As early as last April, Environment Minister Ruth Grier announced plans for a Waterfront Trail, a greenway which will link the Greater Toronto Area from Port Hope to Hamilton.

As well, the government has fast-tracked the establishment of the Waterfront Regeneration Trust. The Trust is an agency formed to work with all levels of government, public groups and the private sector to regenerate the waterfront and contribute to the economic recovery of the region.

Also in keeping with the commission's recommendations, the government has declared provincial interest in the East Bayfront/Port Industrial Area; participated in the environmental audit of that area; and asked the commission to work on Garrison Common, the Gardiner/Lakeshore Transportation Study and Shoreline regeneration.

Regeneration: Toronto's Waterfront and the Sustainable City is a priced publication and available from Publications Ontario.

PROVINCIAL STRATEGY FOR BIOMEDICAL WASTES

JUNE 3, 1992

A new strategy to make Ontario self-sufficient in handling biomedical waste and to phase out hospital incinerators in the near future was released in June for public comment.

The discussion document *A Strategy for the Development of New Biomedical Waste Management Facilities in Ontario* was put forward for a 60 day period of public review which is now completed. Communities across Ontario have contributed to the development of a self-sufficient and safe biomedical waste strategy.

Partnership

The strategy, developed in partnership with the Ontario Hospital Association, and which will handle biomedical waste only, is now ready for implementation.

Ontario health care facilities, including those associated with teaching, research and clinical and biological testing, generate an estimated 150,000 metric tonnes of wastes every year. Between 10,000 and 15,000 tonnes are biomedical wastes hazardous enough to require special care and treatment prior to disposal. Of this total, about 60 per cent is shipped out of the province to Quebec

and the United States. The remaining 40 per cent is burned in 100 medical facility incinerators across the province, usually in combination with other wastes. Current costs for treating and disposing of biomedical wastes average \$1,000 a tonne as compared to

\$150 for solid waste disposal.

Phasing Out Pollution

The strategy recommends:

- Redefinition of biomedical wastes under provincial legislation to ensure that special treatment requirements apply only to the materials that need them.
- Establishment of regional planning committees to develop a biomedical waste management plan within one year. Public consultation will play a major role.

- Development of six regional biomedical waste treatment facilities where the emphasis will shift towards non-incinerating safe treatment and disposal methods.
- Phasing out the existing 100 incinerators that lack modern air pollution controls.

Strategy for the Development of New Biomedical Waste Management Facilities in Ontario (PIBS 1956) is available from MOE's Public Information Centre.

MOE TAKES INITIATIVE TO MONITOR WASTE REDUCTION TARGETS

JUNE 1, 1992

Closer monitoring of the progress of Ontario's Waste Reduction Action Plan is the goal of a new initiative paper released by MOE.

The plan, which calls for at least 25 per cent waste reduction in 1992 and at least 50 per cent by the year 2000, will be monitored right down the line, measuring not only provincial activity but also individual achievements in municipalities and in the industrial, commercial and institutional sectors.

Measure of Success

The initiatives paper explains the waste reduction targets and discusses the different means of measuring them, such as: types of materials, units of measurement, monitoring points in each waste management system and applying the targets for planning purposes. The paper links all of these elements to the development of a waste management information system.

This system, now being designed by MOE, will provide data for measuring provincial diversion rates calculated in proportion to total population. The data will also assist in developing

waste management systems plans and in allocating support for market development and waste exchanges.

Co-operative Effort

The paper's proposals are based on ministry consultation with municipal, federal, provincial and private sector waste managers and environmental groups. Some of the ways that these groups and individuals can use the approaches set out in the paper include:

- Evaluating progress in meeting provincial waste reduction targets;
- Planning and sizing waste management and material recovery facilities;
- Guiding private sector plans to reduce waste identified in waste audits; and
- Guiding private sector initiatives to reduce packaging wastes.

Your Comments Please

The initiatives paper is the result of extensive public consultation and comments and suggestions from all interested parties will be welcomed as an important contribution to the development of a full-fledged monitoring strategy.

Copies of *Initiatives Paper No. 4, Measuring Progress Towards Ontario's Waste Reduction Targets* (PIBS 1954 EF) are available from the Public Information Centre, Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave. West, Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5. Telephone: (416) 323-4321 in Toronto and 1-800-565-4923 for all other areas in Ontario; fax number, (416) 323-4564.



BRITANNIA SANITARY LANDFILL AGREEMENT

JUNE 3, 1992

Peel Region ratepayers have put pen to paper on an agreement reached with MOE and Peel Region Chairman Emil Kolb on the future of the Britannia Sanitary Landfill Site.

Bill Gale (River Run Ratepayers Association), Genienne Plant (Sandalwood Eastgate Community Ratepayers Associations) and Ray E. Skyvington (Credit Valley Residents Association) signed the Memorandum of Understanding which contains six conditions for implementing a Minister's Order to expand the site. Adding a lift to the Britannia facility will increase its

capacity by 2.5 million cubic metres.

Conditions of Agreement

The following are three of the memorandum's six conditions of agreement:

- MOE's commitment to one lift with permanent closure of the site no later than September 1997, provided that the Region of Peel has a contingency plan in place so that the Britannia Sanitary Landfill Site can close;
- Provincial government's commitment to a planning schedule to identify, select and announce the location of

the preferred long-term landfill site for solid waste disposal for the Region of Peel on or before the end of March 1993;

- A ministry commitment to guarantee that only proven, environmentally sound procedures are used at the Britannia Sanitary Landfill Site during the expansion period.

Looking Ahead

According to Genienne Plant, "The agreement maintains the originally planned after-use of the site, while the release of lands surrounding the site provide for the completion of infrastructures to support existing and future development."

MORE POWER TO THE PEOPLE TO PROTECT ENVIRONMENT

July 8, 1992

A draft Environmental Bill of Rights has been released for public review by Environment Minister Ruth Grier. Included in the *Report of the Task Force on the Ontario Environmental Bill of Rights*, the draft Bill would give the public new wide-ranging powers to help safeguard and improve the Environment.

Win Win

MOE expects the new Bill to create a win-win situation for everyone. It will open up the government's environmental decision-making process to far greater public scrutiny.

Greater public involvement will give business a consistent and predictable process for obtaining environmental approvals, while offering citizens every opportunity to influence decision-making at an early stage.

Highlights of the Draft Environmental Bill of Rights

- Appointment of an independent Environmental Commissioner;
- An accessible registry to keep the public informed from an early stage in all significant environmental decision-making;
- Power to request formal government reviews of environmental policy, laws or legal instruments;
- Power to initiate investigations of alleged environmental offences;
- Greater access to courts;
- Whistle-blower protection for employees who report employers environmental wrongdoing; and
- Statements of Environmental Values to be prepared by all ministries which make decisions with environmental consequences;

Task Force Triumph of Co-operation

The Task Force responsible for the draft Bill brought together several diverse groups in a spirit of co-operation to give the public more say and more power in protecting the environment.

Copies of the *Report of the Task Force on the Environmental Bill of Rights* and the proposed bill are available by calling MOE's toll free number: 1-800-565-4860, or requests by fax (416) 323-4564.

Written comments can be submitted until October 16, 1992 to Environmental Bill of Rights, Attention: Ministry of the Environment, 135 St. Clair Ave. W., Toronto, Ontario, M4V 1P5

Members

Michael Cochrane, Co-chair, formerly with the Ministry of the Attorney General

Richard Dicerni, Co-chair Deputy Minister of the Environment

Gary Posen, Co-chair (October 1991-May 1992), former Deputy Minister

Bob Anderson, Business Council on National issues

Rick Lindgren, Canadian Environmental Law Association

George Howse, Canadian Manufacturers' Association

John Macnamara, Ontario Chamber of Commerce

Paul Muldoon, Pollution Probe

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Environario

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1954 E OP	Measuring Progress Toward Ontario's Waste Reduction Targets, Initiatives Paper #4*	Jun 1, 1992
1956 E OP	Strategy for the Development of New Biomedical Waste Management Facilities in Ontario*	Jun 3, 1992
1719 E03GP	Proving Ground: Reviving Rural Beaches*	Jun 1, 1992
1866 E02GP	Environment Ontario Highlights Vol 1 No 2	Jun 1, 1992
1866 E03GP	Environment Ontario Highlights Vol 1 No 3*	Jun 30, 1992
1936 E IS	Think Green Think Clean - Word puzzle*	May 5, 1992
1935 E IS	Think Clean Think Green - Word puzzle*	May 6, 1992
1948 B IS	Backgrounders: Fees for Certificates of Approval*	May 12, 1992
1116 B IS	ISIS Flies in and around the home*	May 31, 1992
1955 B IS	Backgrounders: Biomedical Waste Management in Ontario*	Jun 3, 1992
1929 E IS	Our Environment Our Future	Jun 15, 1992
1967 B IS	Backgrounders on Provincial Fill Quality/Renseignements généraux lignes directrices sur la qualité des matériaux*	Jun 24, 1992
1968 B IS	Backgrounders on Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines/Lignes directrices sur la qualité des sédiments aquatiques*	Jun 3, 1992
830 E PG	A Citizen's Guide and Proponent's Guide to Environmental Assessment*	May 1, 1992
1931 E SR	Volatile organic compounds monitoring network ambient air concentration data listing 1990 ARB105-92	May 1, 1992
1925 E SR	Interlaboratory study 91-4 Oil and Grease (MISA test group 25) in Reagent Water and effluent	May 1, 1992
1926 E SR	Interlaboratory Study 90-6 Mercury in Reagent Water and STP effluent (MISA)	May 1, 1992
1930 E SR	Volatile Compounds Monitoring Network Ambient Air Concentration Data Listing 1989 ARB105-92	May 5, 1992
1662 E SR	Acute lethality data for organic chemical manufacturing sector effluents for period Oct 1989 to Mar 1990 MISA	May 6, 1992
1933 E SR	Performance Summary Report 1991 Drinking Water Organics Section	May 22, 1992
1938 E SR	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons: Sources, Fates and Levels in Air, Water, Soil, Sediments, Sludge and Food in Ontario	Jun 2, 1992
1951 E SR	Reg 204/92, regulation to amend Reg 309 - Listing and Delisting of hazardous waste	May 1, 1992
1952 E SR	Spills Action Centre Summary Report of 1990 Occurrences	Jun 9, 1992
1253 E SR	MISA Kam River Water Quality Study Part 5: Effluent and Receiving Water Trace Contaminant Analysis	Jun 10, 1992
1969 E SR	Offenses Against the Environment - Environmental Convictions in Ontario 1991*	Jun 11, 1992
1953 E SR	Partnerships for a Cleaner Environment (The Environmental Technologies Program) ETP	Jun 15, 1992
1963 E SR	Fill Quality Guidelines for Landfilling in Ontario: Application of Sediment and Water Quality Guidelines	Jun 15, 1992
1962 E SR	Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario	Jun 15, 1992
1965 E SR	Development of Ontario Provincial Sediment Quality Guidelines for PCBs and Organochlorine Pesticides	Jun 15, 1992
1966 E SR	Study of the Environmental Protection Industry, June 1992	Jun 24, 1992
1949 E SR	Water Quality in the Hemlo Ontario Gold Mining Region	Jun 16, 1992
1964 E SR	Development of the Ontario Provincial Sediment Quality Guide Lines for Arsenic, Cadmium, Chromium, Copper, IRO	Jun 22, 1992
2048 E SR	Effects of Acid Deposition on the Emergence of Blackflies over 50 Years from Algonquin Park Streams	Jun 24, 1992
2049 E SR	Measuring Zooplankton Net Filtration Efficiency in Dorset Lakes	Jun 24, 1992
2050 E SR	Comparison of Phosphorus Retention in Lakes Determined from Mass Balance and Sediment Core Calculations	Jun 26, 1992
2051 E SR	Interlaboratory Study 91-1: Resin and Fatty Acids and Adsorbable Organic Halides in Reagent Water and Effluents	Jun 24, 1992
2053 E SR	Automatic Graphic Procedure for Rapid Evaluation of Interlaboratory Studies	Jun 24, 1992
1932 E SP	Industry's Challenge to Prevent Pollution	May 21, 1992
1934 E SP	Notes for Remarks to Waipoi Island First Nation Meeting	May 21, 1992
1948 E SP	The Rededication of the Bruce Trail Northern Carr, Tobemory	Jun 13, 1992
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1961 E SP	Global Warming: Pre-consultation Information	Jun 22, 1992
1963 E SP	Waste Wise Community Resource Centre	Jun 27, 1992

Legend: "1722E", the Public Information Bank System (PIBS number); "SP" = Speech; "NR" = News Release; "ST" = Statement; "GP" = General Publication; "DP" = Discussion Paper; "IS" = Information Sheet; "PG" = Policy & Guidelines; "SR" = Scientific Report; "Reducing Pesticide Waste", title of publication; "***", also published in French; "Nov. 14, 1991", date of release.

